

## THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY MAY 4

## TO-DAY'S ANNIVERSARIES

Born: Shakespeare, 1564.  
Audubon, 1785.  
Died: Dr. Isaac Barrow, 1677.  
Sir James Thornhill (painter), 1734.  
Napoleon on Elba, 1814.  
Battle of Tewkesbury, 1471.  
Anarchist riot in Chicago, 1889.

## THE PRESIDENT AS A SPEAKER

It is not absolutely essential that the president of the United States should be an orator, but nevertheless there is solid satisfaction in the fact that by universal consent General Harrison, coming after half a dozen famous talkers, made the best speech of the Centennial banquet.—*New York Tribune.*

It is a great pleasure for all Americans, no matter to what party they belong, to read the commendations the newspapers of New York published concerning President Harrison's speeches on Centennial day in that city. In the Tribune, in its usual, has put the president first as a Centennial speaker, that may be pardoned, and to be as conservative as possible on that point, one could say that no speeches delivered on that memorable day were more graceful or appropriate than those delivered by President Harrison.

During the campaign he made one hundred and fifteen speeches, and never made a break. He did not say a foolish thing. He did not show a partisan spirit. All he said was spoken from the plane of statesmanship. He showed dignity, scholarship, good breeding, practical common sense, and a wonderful familiarity with the issues in the campaign.

So the people in New York were not disappointed when President Harrison made his two speeches, and the country was proud that its president was equal to great emergency. He followed Devereux's splendid oration, but there was no letting down of enthusiasm, neither was there a loss of eloquence when the president spoke. His manner was full of dignity and self-possession, not in fact, but in appearance, and in a few harmonious sentences, uttered with simplicity but genuine warmth of feeling, he kept his hearers upon the same high plane on which he found them.

At the banquet where some of the best speakers in New York were on the programme, and one after another preceded him with carefully prepared speeches, but "last of all he rose amid tumultuous cheers, but he was not for a moment disconcerted by the enthusiasm of the company, nor by his knowledge of the eager expectation with which his turn had been awaited. Without notes and without evidence of elaborate effort, but with manifest appreciation of his opportunity, he proceeded to make the best speech of the evening."

## VOTING AGAIN ON PROHIBITION

The popular sentiment on the question of constitutional prohibition is so well ascertained this year in many of the leading and most enlightened states of the east. New Hampshire and Massachusetts have already voted, and in each state the result was decisive. The majority against prohibition was so large as to show that it was not casual, nor merely by the stay-at-home vote; but that it was the expression of the deliberate will and judgment of the people. Those who failed to vote in each state were evidently opposed to the policy of prohibition—for its friends are all earnest ones, whose devotion and enthusiasm always secure their presence at the polls whenever the issue is submitted in any form at the ballot-box.—*Chicago Journal.*

Whatever may be the result of a vote on the question of constitutional prohibition, it is always the wisest to submit the question to the people. The only way to decide the matter is by a popular vote. The result in New Hampshire and Massachusetts ought not to discourage the friends in Pennsylvania who will have an opportunity to vote on the subject of prohibition on the 18th of June next. It is hoped that the amendment will carry, for the prohibition of Maine and Kansas and Iowa is better than no license.

There may not be much hope for the amendment in Pennsylvania, as many thousands of temperance reformers, who are thoroughly anti-saloon, think that constitutional prohibition which does not prohibit is worse than no prohibition at all, and therefore they will vote against the amendment. The lack of moral courage in the authorities in states where prohibition has been adopted, not only disgraces the states but it brings prohibition into contempt. So long as there is no sentiment to vigorously enforce the law even good temperance because disgraced, and vote against the amendment. This defeated prohibition in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and it is defeated in Pennsylvania, it will be for the same reason. It is not a good ground on which to vote prohibition, but is nevertheless the one used.

This is an unfortunate condition with which to surround the cause of temperance. The foreign vote is becoming stronger and of course it is almost solid against constitutional prohibition. With these facts before the people, it will require some intellectual power and wise action to provide a way of escape from the evil of the liquor traffic.

## THE GREAT DANGER.

The Gazette yesterday spoke of the unfortunate condition of many laboring men in this country, and gave the reason for the existence of that condition. The present rate of immigration threatens more or less danger to this country. It not only reduces wages but it produces mobs and riots and labor agitators.

The great danger to this country comes, therefore, not from Americans who are in harmony with the spirit of our institutions, but from the tremendous flow of the wrong kind of immigration. It is a

fact that constrains the Washington Orator, to give this timely suggestion: "The 100 years to come are fuller of dangers for the United States than the century just ended. The century past a new country was to be subdued, with social problems presented of no very complex character. The people were Anglo-Saxon. The slavery problem, the one threatening thing, was disposed of only at an awful cost, but it cleared the atmosphere. A century of the republic has been a success. Now comes the evil of a hybrid population, the result of a senseless encouragement of immigration of any sort, and now comes the problem of dealing with the restless and reckless mobs of large cities."

Major William Warner, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, made what the New York Herald characterized as a sensational speech at a camp-fire organized by the G. A. R. posts of New York and Brooklyn. This speech was sensational because Major Warner criticized the committee of arrangements for relegating the Grand Army of the Republic to the rear in the Centennial procession. He insisted that the time was coming when justice would be done to the men of 1861 who saved the Republic. When the boys came to hold the fort he was sure that the veterans would not be relegated to the rear. As indicating what should have been done by the committee, Major Warner quoted a remark made by General Sherman, who said: "The Grand Army ought to stand as a guard of honor near the president and review the boys that are now learning how to march." The Centennial managers in New York could not have done a more graceful thing than give the place of honor to the grand army.

The only favorable mention of the Centennial that we have seen in a southern newspaper, is the following from the Atlanta Constitution of April 30: "At the North they are making a great deal of fuss over a southern gentleman and slaveholder. His name is George Washington."

If the editors of the Atlanta Constitution will take the time to read up on the life of Washington, they will learn one fact, that of all public men born in the south, he had the least of southern spirit or feeling. He never sympathized with slavery, and several times suggested plans by which the country might get rid of the dark blot.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

President Harrison intends to let the old machine run itself occasionally during the summer, while he takes a few hours off and goes out to see a game of base-ball.

The most daring equestrian in Washington is said to be Miss Ethel Chase Sprague. She has ridden at full speed around a riding school without a bit of trouble.

Says the New York World: "A very strange incident is related by a well-known correspondent, of a conversation had with Mr. Barnum during the early part of his campaign. He said: 'If I am found dead on the morning of Nov. 7, don't say that grief for the defeat of Grover Cleveland caused it.'"

Lincoln was the first president of the United States who wore a beard. Both General Taylor and VanBuren sported side whiskers. All presidents since Lincoln, except Johnson have worn their beard. Cleveland, however, only sported a moustache.

Charles E. Bonner, of Montana, "was an office boy in New York twenty-three years ago, but, not liking the business, he borrowed money, went west, and is now worth \$4,000,000." Unfortunately, we can't all be office boys in New York, and it is quite difficult to borrow money to go west. There is always some obstacle in the way of the boy of day securing wealth. They can't all be base ball pitchers.—*Norristown Herald.*

William H. Burgess, of Alexandria, Va., who in 1836 assisted in building Washington's new tomb at Mount Vernon, tells how the face of the father of his country looked fifty-three years ago: "I was a lad then," said he, "but I remember that, in removing the [bodies of George and Martha to their tomb, we decided to open the coffin. I looked in and saw General Washington's face. The body was well preserved, and the features were intact. There was nothing to indicate the time he had been dead. A mixture after exposure to the air there was a collapse, and nothing was recognizable. The face looked like the pictures of him."

One of the most remarkable facts in modern journalism was achieved by Miss Isabella B. Barrow, of Boston. She wrote a verbatim report of a speech made in German by Carl Schurz, which she turned into English while her pen was flying across her paper in stenographic characters. To write stenographically and translate from German to English simultaneously was a remarkable piece of short hand reporting.

In consequence of the great success at the Paris Gymnase of "Belle-Maman," the new comedy by MM. Sardou and Deslandes, the reading of Alphonse Daudet's new play, "Le Lente Four la Vie," has been postponed. His play of "Sappho," however, will be given during the exhibition with a stronger cast than ever. It is not told who will play the heroine in place of Jeanne Hading.

Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett have been as brothers ever since they became associated in business. Many of the details of their business are left to subordinate, and they devote themselves to each other, being really inseparable, occupying adjoining rooms at the hotels and taking their meals together. Last season they filled their leisure hours by reading and discussing Shakespeare.

Sara Bernhardt's long tour is approaching its termination. She recently arrived at Trieste from Turin, where she did extremely well, as in most of the towns in the north of Italy, although her experiences in the south were not so satisfactory. The expenses of the troupe are very heavy, averaging more than \$1,500 a day. The management is said to have realized a clear profit of \$10,000 by the five representations which she gave in Turin alone.

## MR. PARNELL'S ADMISSION.

## SENSATIONAL TESTIMONY ON CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The Samoan Conference Still Deliberating—Col. Grant Presented to the Queen.

LONDON, May 4.—On cross-examination Mr. Parnell testified that he had often reproved William O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, for the violent articles that appeared in that paper. He had not publicly repudiated the articles. Mr. Parnell said he considered Mr. O'Brien's teachings to be in advance of his own.

Mr. Parnell denied that he knew No. 1 either by the name of Tynan or by any other name, and said he had never heard of Mr. Egan being associated with "the martyrs' fund" for the benefit of the families of the Phoenix park murderers. He saw nothing criminal in the act and rather thought it was right to assist the innocent victims. "The martyrs' fund" might, however, have been the most appropriate name for such a fund. He could not, he said, recollect denouncing outrages between 1878 and 1881. He believed the outrages perpetrated to have been the work of small secret societies.

Witness was then asked whether, if secret societies adverse to the league had existed and if a vast majority of the people had belonged to the league, there would not have been ample evidence obtained to convict the perpetrators of outrages? He parried the question, saying that might or might not have been the case.

Here occurred the most remarkable incident in the witness' cross-examination. Attorney General Webster quoted a statement made by Mr. Parnell in the House of Commons during the debate on Mr. Forster's bill in 1881, suspending the writ of habeas corpus to the effect that secret societies had then ceased to exist in Ireland.

"Did you believe that when you said it?" asked the Attorney-General.

"No," replied Mr. Parnell. "At any rate it was grossly exaggerated statement."

There was a buzz of surprise throughout the court room at this response.

"Did you or did you not," continued the Attorney-General, "intend to misstate the fact when you made that statement?"

"I have no doubt I did," was the reply.

The Attorney-General—Deliberately? Mr. Parnell—Yes, deliberately.

The Attorney-General—You deliberately made this statement knowing it to be untrue?

Mr. Parnell—Yes; or, if not untrue, very extravagant boastful.

The Attorney-General—You have never since withdrawn it?

Mr. Parnell—No, I have not.

The nonchalance with which the witness made these admissions astonished the audience and elicited hisses.

"Probably," added Mr. Parnell, "the statement was misstated by the House. I am afraid it did not, for the bill was passed. My purpose was to exaggerate the effect the league had in reducing the number of secret societies. The league undoubtedly diminished the number of secret societies, though it had not swept them away as I stated."

Mr. Parnell was next asked what had become of the Land League's policy. He explained that some were brought to London and were before the commission. The cash books and ledgers had disappeared, he did not know where. Neither was Treasurer Kenny, Mr. Egan, nor any of the other league officials able to tell what had become of them. The letter books and files of letters had also vanished.

Presiding Justice Hannen here impressed upon the witness the fact that the court attached great importance to the missing documents, and Mr. Parnell promised to try to find them.

## THE SAMOAN CONFERENCE.

## The Sub-Committee Still Deliberating on the Question.

BERLIN, May 4.—The sub-committee of the Samoan conference is still very busy upon the land question and the future Government of the islands. The result of these deliberations will probably be read, as Saturday's meeting of the conference. One of the tasks of the conference being to agree upon the recognition of the King of Samoa, it is probable that Malietoa will be reinstated. Germany being scarcely expected to assent to the selection of Malietoa, with the blood of Germany unavenged. Tamae, it is thought, would have less influence for good over his countrymen than Malietoa, and would be less liable to guarantee the future peace and tranquility of the islands. In any case it was thought best to allow the conference full powers with perfect freedom of choice. When the Emperor gave orders for the liberation of Malietoa it was, as it would seem, his unconditional liberation.

## Col. Fred Presented to the Queen.

LONDON, May 4.—Henry White, the American Charge d'Affaires, to-day presented at the Queen's drawing room Fred C. Grant, United States Minister to Austria, and Lieut. Henry D. Burp, United States Army Military Attaché to the American Legation at Paris. The Countess of Granville, wife of the Netherlands Minister to England, presented, respectively, Mrs. Grant, wife of the Minister, and Mrs. Burp.

## Seized a Quantity of Whisky.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 4.—Upon a search warrant issued by Justice Johnson Constable Hamilton searched the storerooms of the American and United States Express companies this forenoon. In the former he found and seized 135 cases of liquors, principally whisky, and at the United States express office, or rather in the cellars of the rooms, he secured twenty-three cases of whisky. The entire quantity was marked C. O. D., but had been stored from six months to a year. The liquor was from J. B. Lynch & Co., of Rock Island, Ill., and was consigned to various parties.

## Closing the Latimer Trial.

JACKSON, Mich., May 4.—The evidence called in the Latimer trial and the arguments will be begun to-day. The prosecution swore five witness showing that the shots heard by defense's witnesses were railway torpedoes placed on the Michigan Central track and exploded by the Pacific Express. Latimer's testimony that he saw George D. Brown at the depot the morning of Jan. 23 was refuted by Brown's son who swore his father was not out of the house during the month of January.

## Hawes Found Guilty.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 4.—The jury in the case of Hawes, charged with the murder of his wife and two children, returned a verdict of guilty. Hawes was the cause of the Birmingham riot in December.

## A CARD.

All who are suffering from the errors and delusions of youth, nervous weakness, early loss of manhood, etc., will send a review to the publisher, FREE OF CHARGE. This remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the publisher, J. T. LITTLE, Station D, New York City.

## Pearl Soap is the most elegant toilet adjunct.

ADVISED TO MOTHERS. Mrs. Wm. Low's SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children's teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25c a bottle.

## COAL MINERS QUIT WORK.

## The Operators' Scale of Wages Rejected—Other Labor Difficulties.

BRAZIL, Ind., May 4.—The block coal miners of this district, 2,000 in number, quit work to-day because of a disagreement with the operators over the yearly scale of wages. A secret delegate meeting was held here. It is known, however, that the delegates entered the convention instructed to refuse the operators' offer, with the exception of the Nickel Plate, Chicago and Jumbo mines. About one-third of the block mines of the district work in these mines, but the vote instructing the delegates was very small and rather evenly divided. It is generally understood among the miners that a strike is on. The operators offer 70 cents, but the miners have not yet committed themselves to any price. Of 1,000 bituminous coal miners, less than one hundred are at work, though their difference is within 24 cents of adjustment.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 4.—At the Duquesne steel works to-day 400 workmen who came up from the Homestead steel works paraded, every man carrying some article of provisions for the strikers, making enough to keep the strikers a month. A commission reports that Andrew Carnegie has placed \$1,000 at the disposal of the strikers and that Capt. W. R. Jones, general manager of the Edgar Thomson works, has given \$300. The report is discredited.

JOLIET, Ill., May 4.—The quarrymen in the Joliet Stone company's quarry went out on a strike Thursday morning, asking for \$1.75 instead of \$1.50 per day, the wages heretofore received. The strikers drove the men out of the eleven quarries. The Joliet Stone company agreed to the demands of the strikers, the other companies will follow and work will be resumed Friday.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 4.—The conference committees of Indiana bituminous coal operators and miners to-day patched up a temporary agreement for one month on the basis of 65 cents for summer and 65 cents for winter work, which is an even compromise between last year's scale and that asked by the operators. The operators and miners are waiting for Illinois agreements.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 4.—At a meeting of the striking street car drivers Thursday night the strike was declared off and the men will go back to work tomorrow on wages. The company made the concession of agreeing to treat well the men regardless of their affiliations with labor unions.

## TOOK A FLYING LEAP.

Will Black Jumped from the Second Story Window of the Union House.

CINCINNATI, May 4.—William Black, one of the roomers in the Union house, corner of Clinton and Madison streets, took a flying leap from a second-story window to the sidewalk Wednesday night while dressed only in his night clothes. He was picked up by Officer Kelly and sent to the county hospital, but the physicians pronounced his wounds trivial and refused to admit him. Yesterday morning he was brought before Justice C. J. White charged with disorderly conduct. A clerk from the hotel was on hand to testify that Black had demolished the mirror, chairs and other furniture in his room, with an iron bar before taking his flight through space.

"I had to do that," said the prisoner to the justice. "The people in the place were going to kill me, and I took that bar to protect myself. They were too many for me, and I had to jump to save my life." The case was continued to give the city physician a chance to examine into Black's mental condition. He came from Pittsburgh a few weeks ago.

## A GHASTLY ACCIDENT.

Horses Drawing a Wagon Loaded With Corpses Run Away.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 4.—A ghastly accident was witnessed in one of the principal streets of Indianapolis to-day when a team attached to a wagon loaded with coffins containing corpses that were being transferred from an old cemetery to a new cemetery, became frightened and ran away. While dashing down the street at breakneck speed the wagon tongue dropped and plowed into the ground. The wagon was upset and the force of it carried it forward and landing it upon the backs of the horses. Coffins were scattered about the street. One burst wide open and the skull of a skeleton rolled on the ground, while bones were thrown about promiscuously.

## St. Louis Ball Players Strike.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 4.—There was a strike in the camp of the St. Louis base ball players Thursday night. Von der Ahe himself for some reason best known to himself, and the second baseman refused to go to Kansas City with the team. He claimed that the fine was not justified, and the whole team took his side and all refused to go. There was a long consultation, and finally the team went to the depot, but Robinson remained at home.



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Child's 2-piece suits, one-half wool, at \$1.39, worth \$2.00.

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Boys Suits - 1.50, 2.00, \$2.75

Men's working shirts - 25, 35, 40



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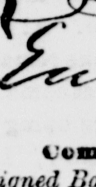
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by or for the said William Turner to recover the said debt secured by said mortgage and any part thereof, notice is hereby given according to the statute in such case made and provided, that by the power aforesaid, the said mortgage will be for sale as aforesaid, the said premises hereinafter described by a sale of the premises hereinafter described by the sheriff of the county of Deeds, at public auction to the highest bidder thereof, on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1889, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day at the front door of the postoffice of the city of Jacksonville in said county of Deeds.

The following is a description of the mortgage premises so aforesaid to be sold substantially as it is found in said mortgage:

The undivided one-half of the south sixteenth section of the tenth township and range of lots numbered fifteen (15) and sixteen (16) of town number two (2) in the village of Ormond, Duval county, Florida, together with the record in the office of Register of Deeds of said county of Cook, together with the aforesaid mortgage.

Dated April 25th, 1889.

WILLIAM TURNER, Mortgagee.  
GEORGE C. BARKER, Clerk.

DUNNIEY & GOLDIN,  
Att'ys for Mortgagee.

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